Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1801. [No. 27.

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,

French Brandy in do.
Sugar in barrels,
Bacon in lots,
Soal Leather in lots,
Soap in boxes,
Nails in casks.

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Broadcloths, kerseymeres, coatings, swandowns, plains, dussils, flannels, Irish linens, humhums, German and British osnaburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book and tamboured muslins, and a number of other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Auctioneers.

January 7.

FIRST NOTICE.

Whereas a Commission of Bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against Elisha Cullen Dick of the town of Alexandria, and he being declared bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the seventeenth day of this month, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, at the Washington tavern, in Alexandria, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick, either in his separate capacity or as one of the late house of James Mease M'Rea and Company, may attend, prepared to prove their debts—At the second sitting of the commissioners, the said bankrupt is to go through his second examination; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors aforesaid to choose assignees, of which subsequent sitting due notice will be given and the creditors are to assent or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,
Clerk to the Commission.

January 9, 1801. 7t

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

PAPERS

Relative to the commencement of

NEGOCIATIONS OF PEACE WITH FRANCE.

(Continued.)

(No. 42.)

Note.

Downing-street, Sept. 26, 1800.

Mr. Hammond is directed to acquaint M. Otto that the observations contained in his note this day, received by Mr. Hammond, have been laid before his majesty's government.

The king's servants regret that M. Otto's instructions are not sufficiently extensive to enable him to furnish the means of accommodation on those points which prevent the conclusion of a naval armistice.

The only object which his majesty has had in view in this discussion has been repeatedly stated, as well as those considerations which appear to him necessarily to limit the extent of the concessions which it is possible for him to make in this respect.

It is not conceived that any advantage can arise from a new statement of the same topics, especially as it is not doubted that M. Otto, in his report of the different arguments stated by Mr. Hammond in their conferrence, will bring them in the fullest manner under the consideration of his government. In offering these concessions his majesty has given a strong proof of his willingness to make a considerable sacrifice of the particular interests of this country, in order to facilitate those negociations for general peace in which he has expressed his readiness to concur—He still perseveres in the same dispositions, and will be willing to join in any proper steps to be taken for that purpose.

Signed, GEO. HAMMOND.

M. Otto.

(No. 43.)

Hereford-street, Sept. 28, 1800.

Sir,

I have received the note, which you did me the honor to address to me on the 26th and I lost no time in forwarding the contents to my government; and also the observations contained in the piece which I have now the honor to return enclosed.

His majesty's ministry has done justice to my intentions, in being persuaded that I would send to France a faithful account of the coversation which I had the honor to hold with you. I have done every thing in my power to make the first consul acquainted with the whole extent of the conditions which you were directed to communicate to me.

Whatever may be the result of this attempt of the two governments to re-establish the general tranquility of Europe, I ought to congratulate myself for having been to the ministry of his majesty the organ of the pacifice dispositions of France: and for having been charged to transmit to my government the assurance of the equally conciliatory dispositions of his majesty.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration.

Signed, OTTO.

To Mr. Hammond,
Under Secretary of State.

(No. 44.)

TRANSLATION.

Hereford-street, Oct. 6, 1800.

Sir,

Mr. George not being yet returned, I have the honor to address myself directly to you, to request that you will meet me in Park-Place, or in any other place which you shall think proper to appoint. I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed, OTTO.

Mr. Hammond.

(No. 45.)

Downing-street, October 8, 1800.

SIR,

In endeavouring to make for the information of his majesty's ministers, as accurate a representation as I could of the purport of the communication which you yesterday made to me verbally, I have felt so much anxiety, lest, in an affair of such importance, there should be any mistatement on my part of what you said, that I cannot help expressing to you my earnest desire that you would send me a written minute of the substance of this answer in the same manner as has been done in all the other stages of this discussion.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed, GEO. HAMMOND.

M. OTTO.

(No. 46.)

TRANSLATION.

Hereford-street, October 8, 1800.

SIR,

I have received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me this morning, requesting that I would acquaint you in writing with the substance of the communication which I have been directed to make to you, the importance of the object to which it relates rendering you apprehensive, lest you would not completely have seized the meaning of the communication, I hasten therefore to transmit the substance of it to you.

The last notes which were exchanged, and several important events, which have completely changed the basis upon which the proposed armistice was to have been established having put an end to the negociation on foot, I have the honor to inform you, that notwithstanding the circumstances which are opposed to the conclusion of the maritime truce, the first consul is invariably disposed to receive any overtures relative to a separate negociation between France and Great-Britain, and that the mode of such overture entirely depends upon the option of his majesty: that when the king shall think proper to send for that purpose a plenipotentiary to Paris, I am authorised not only to consent to it, but to deliver to him the necessary passport. That if on the contrary his majesty should prefer that the preliminary negociations should be begun at London, special powers will be sent to me for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed, OTTO.

MR. HAMMOND.

(No. 47.)

Downing-street, October 9, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date; and I am directed to acquaint you,

That his majesty's government entirely agrees in the opinion there expressed, that all further discussion of the terms of a naval armistice would be superfluous, as the only object which it was proposed to his majesty to secure by such an arrangement, has in the mean time been made ground of separate sacrifices required from his ally.

With respect to the proposal of opening negociations for a separate peace, his majesty, retaining always the sincere desire which he has uniformly expressed for the restoration of general tranquility in Europe, must at the same time renew his former declarations, of invariable determination to execute with punctuality and good faith his engagements with his allies; and must therefore steadily decline to enter into any measures tending to separate his interests from those of the powers who shall continue to make common cause with him in the prosecution of the war.

I am, &c.

Signed, GEO. HAMMOND.

M. OTTO.

[A.]

APPENDIX.

TRANSLATION.

Extract of a note from Baron Thugut to M. Talleyrand, dated Vienna, the 11*th of August,* 1800.

"The emperor has ordered me, Sir, to convey to the first consul, through your channel, the invitation for the immediate meeting of the respective plenipotentiares, who with good faith and zeal are occupied in concerting with as little delay as possible, the means of re-establishing general tranquility, after which suffering Europe has long sighed in vain; his majesty flatters himself, that through that measure his pacific wishes will be speedily accomplished with more certainty, because the king of Great-Brtain his ally, had just caused it to be declared to him that he is ready, on his part, to concur in the same negociations, as it appears by the enclosed copy of the official note delivered here by lord Minto, his Britainnic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. It only remains, therefore, to agree upon the place at which the plenipotentiaries shall meet, which will doubtless be easily settled. In order to facilitate the intercourse of the plenipotentiaries with

...tive g...ments, hi... ...t it wo...d be adviſeable ...ſty) ... ...e preference to ...me place nearly cen..., ...ch as ...helſtat, Luneville, &c. or ...me other wi... reſpect to which, in order to ...ave tim... the French government might come to a...underſtanding directly with the Britiſh g...ernment. According to the declaration ...hich, by his majeſty's expreſs order, I have now the honor to tranſmit to your excellency, and according to the equally pacific diſpoſitions which his Britannic majeſty has teſtified, it will henceforward depend upon the French government alone to accelerate the happy moment of the reſtoration of repoſe to Europe ſo cruelly mangled by a deſtructive war.

Signed,

BARON DE THUGUT.

M. TALLEYRAND.

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[B]

TRANSLATION.

The underſigned, his Britannic majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary, did not fail to tranſmit to his court all the communications which have been made to him by the emperor's direction, by his excellency Baron Thugut relative to the correſpondence which has taken place between his majeſty the emperor and the French government reſpecting overtures for peace. The underſigned has in conſequence been directed to intimate the ſatisfaction which his majeſty has received from this mark of confidence on the part of his imperial and royal majeſty. The underſigned does not delay, after the authority which he has juſt received to declare that his Britannic majeſty, deſirous at all times of giving to the emperor and to all Europe the cleareſt proof of his perfect and cordial union with his imperial and royal majeſty, and of the value which he attaches to the conſtant preſervation of the intimate concert and friendſhip which are ſo happily eſtabliſhed between their crowns and their ſubjects, is diſpoſed to concur with Auſtria in the negociations which may take place for a general pacification, and to ſend his plenipotentiaries to treat for peace in concert with his imperial and royal majeſty as ſoon as the intentions of the French government to enter into a negociation with his Britannic majeſty ſhall be known to him.

The underſigned eagerly ſeizes this occaſion of renewing to his excellency the aſſurance of his moſt diſtinguiſhed conſideration.

Signed, MINTO.

Baron THUGUT.

Vienna, Auguſt 9, 1800.

As the following remarks are connected with the important correſpondence between France and Great-Britain, it may be proper to give it with thoſe papers.

We have in this day's paper (ſays the London print) inſerted the moſt intereſting articles of the very important correſpondence relative to the late overtures of negociation for peace between this country and France. The only part of it which, from its length and our wiſh to preſerve it entire, we are obliged to defer until tomorrow, is the ſubſtance of the conferrences that took place between citizen Otto and M. Hammond. It is certainly of a curious nature, but as it relates more to the private opinions and ſentiments of M. Otto than to thoſe of the French government, we are induced to give the preference to the articles of correſpondence which are officially authenticated.

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There has not occurred, at any period during the war, not even in the management of the negociations entruſted to lord *Malmſbury*, a ſuperior inſtance of ſound reaſoning, of firm adherence to national dignity, tempered by the true ſpirit of conciliation, and expreſſed in energetic and perſpicuous language, than the anſwers and obſervations of the Britiſh miniſtry in the courſe of the late diſcuſſions. A more inſidious and deſtructive ſyſtem to the real intereſts of Great-Britain could not be well deviſed, than the *project* communicated on the part of the *chief conſul*.—We were, in fact, required to yield every advantage obtained by the unrivalled exertions of our navy; and, in return, we were to throw ourſelves upon the candor and the mercy of the government of France. The propoſal went to give every thing to the enemy, and deprive us not only of our ſuperiority, but of the means of ſafety itſelf. His *majeſty's* reply is admirably ſuited to the occaſion; expoſing the abſurdity and danger of the enemy's pretenſions, yet conceding more to him than ſuch pretenſions could be entitled to. The *counter-project*, which gave to France every poſſible benefit, conſiſtently with the juſt rights and ſecurity of this country, will, we are confident, be conſidered by every unprejudiced mind, an unequivocal demonſtration on the part of the government to effect the reſtoration of tranquility. But it appears that nothing but the breach of our moſt ſolemn engagements could induce the *chief conſul* to accept a propoſal highly unfavourable to himſelf, and we have been called upon to lay ourſelves proſtrate at his feet, by conſenting to the condition of a *naval armiſtice*, or to tear aſunder every bond of alliance from which we hope to contribute to the reſtoration of the general tranquility of Europe.

The diſgraceful alternative has been rejected by the wiſdom and firmneſs of adminiſtration: were any thing wanting to convince the world of the ambition and perfidy of the enemy, it would be found in the preſent documents.

It is remarable that the French government has, in its official comments, condemned by anticipation the late invaſion of Tuſcany. In the note and reply to our counter-project we find this ſtrong obſervation:—"It is by means of the armiſtice that men are raiſing in Tuſcany." The levies of Tuſcany were therefore ſanctioned by the admiſſion of France herſelf; and was not the entrance of the republican troops into the Tuſcan territories a direct violation of the principle of armiſtice, which had been fully recognized by the conſulate, and indeed formed one of the chief baſis of its conduct in the late negociations with reſpect to this country?

Congreſs of the United States.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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TUESDAY, January 6.

The houſe took up the report of the committee of privileges on the letter of Joſeph Wheaton, ſergeant at arms, which is as follows:

The committee of privileges to whom was referred the letter from Joſeph Wheaton, ſergeant at arms, report,

That the repreſentation made by the ſergeant at arms contains a correct ſtatement of facts; and that he, in the opinion of the committee, is to be commended for the promptitude and fidelity with which he executed the order of the ſpeaker to apprehend the perſon guilty of indecent and diſorderly conduct in the gallery.

The committee have reaſon to believe from the beſt information they can obtain, that the perſon who committed the diſorder (and who has ſince abſconded) was at the time intoxicated with liquor.

The magiſtrate, by whoſe warrant the ſergeant at arms was arreſted, and held in cuſtody, for diſcharging his duty in the premiſes, has explained his conduct in a letter accompanying this report. The ſuggeſtion made to him, that any one member of this houſe was *conſulted* relative to the proſecution of the ſergeant at arms, is by the committee preſumed to be falſe; as it would imply in ſuch member not only a diſregard of the ſenſe of perſonal propriety but alſo an inexcuſable contempt for the honor and dignity of the houſe.

That although the arreſt and confinement of an officer of the houſe of repreſentatives for any act by him performed in its ſervice, and in obedience to its orders, muſt be deemed a high breach of its privileges; yet as the magiſtrate in the preſent caſe ſeems rather to have been deceived by falſe repreſentations, than influenced by improper views, the committee cannot conſider his conduct as a ſubject of animadverſion.

They are therefore of opinion that it is not expedient for the houſe to take any further order on the letter from Joſeph Wheaton.

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The following is the letter of the *Magiſtrate* alluded to:

City of Waſhington, Jan. 3, 1801.

Sir,

In compliance with your requeſt, I will endeavour to ſtate what took place between James Lane and myſelf, reſpecting the warrant I granted at the inſtance of the ſaid Lane againſt Joſeph Wheaton, which is in ſubſtance as follows:

On Monday the 22d ultimo, late in the afternoon, I was called on by a young man of genteel appearance, whoſe name he ſaid was Lane, and informed (for the firſt time) that he had been arreſted in the gallery of Congreſs by the ſerjeant at arms, and by him confined in one of the committee-rooms upwards of an hour, on ſuſpicion of clapping a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives while addreſſing the Speaker, which charge he at that time denied being guilty of. He alſo ſtated that Mr. Wheaton, after keeping him confined during the time abovementioned, diſcharged him, and that he was arreſted a ſecond time by the ſaid Wheaton on the public ſquare ſome diſtance from the Capitol, who wreſted from him his horſe without producing a written authority from the Speaker of Congreſs, or any other evidence to juſtify his conduct. I thought under ſuch circumſtances it behoved me as a juſtice of peace for Prince George county, to take cognizance of the laſt charge, although I embarked in the buſineſs with great diffidence and reluctance. I iſſued a warrant to have Mr. Wheaton apprehended which was ſerved by Mr. Spalding (the conſtable) on the Wedneſday following, by whom Mr. Wheaton was brought before me. On hearing his defence which was corroborated by others who were preſent, I made no heſitation in diſcharging him, as I was well ſatisfied that his conduct had been that of a vigilant officer, and I make no heſitation in declaring that ſo far as his conduct has fallen under my own obſervation, it had been marked with the ſtricteſt probity. Mr. Lane informed me that he conſulted with one or two members of Congreſs reſpecting his caſe, who thought he had been treated with improper ſeverity, but he did not name any particular member. I have endeavoured to ſtate every circumſtance that took place on this diſagreeable ſubject, and hope my conduct will not be unfavorably conſtrued, ſo to lead to the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion that I meant to offer an indignity to the repreſentatives of this my native country, or any of its officers.

I remain with ſentiments of due reſpect,

Your obedient ſervant,

RICHARD FORREST.

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The following is the letter from the Serjeant at Arms.

To the hon. Theodore Sedgwick, eſquire, ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States.

SIR,

I conceive it to be my duty to report to you for the information of the houſe of repreſentatives, the circumſtances which attended and the proceedings which have followed my obedience to your orders for arreſting the perſon who had been guilty of contemptuous and diſorderly behavior in the gallery on Monday the 22d inſt. Upon proceeding to the gallery I found that the diſorderly perſon was one James Lane, whom I accordingly arreſted, conducted to the clerk's office & treated with all poſſible civility, until the adjournment of the houſe, when he was releaſed and ſuffered to go where he pleaſed.

On the Wedneſday morning, I was apprehended upon a warrant iſſued by Richard Forreſt, eſq. in the name of the ſtate of Maryland, commanding Thomas Barton Morris or Richard Spalding to arreſt the body of Joſeph Wheaton, and I was accordingly conducted before the ſaid juſtice Forreſt, and was detained a priſoner from 10 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and was at length diſcharged becauſe the aforeſaid Lane did not appear to proſecute his complaint.

I have the honor to be,

faithfully your obedient,

humble ſervant,

JOSEPH WHEATON.

Chamber of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Dec. 30, 1800.

Mr. Nicholas thought the report contained opinions that it would be improper in the houſe to ſanction. It impliedly cenſured the conduct of a magiſtrate, who did not appear to have violated his official duties, as he had waved the proſecution as ſoon as he was informed by the ſerjeant of the real nature of the circumſtances. More could not be required. To expect the magiſtracy to forbear calling to account the officers of a legiſlative body in all caſes whatever would involve a violation of every legal principle.

As Mr. Nicholas underſtood the affair before the houſe, the ſerjeant had been directed by the ſpeaker to ſee to the man who made the diſturbance in the gallery. He knew not that this order gave any authority to confine the man. He had not himſelf been preſent at the time; but from the circumſtances he had heard ſtated, he did not believe that the idea of arreſt and confinement had entered into the head of any man. But the conduct of the ſerjeant did not ſtop here. He had been told, and he believed truly, that the ſerjeant, after removing the man from the gallery, had diſmiſſed him, and had returned to the houſe; when on the ſuggeſtion of ſome

members, he again purſued the man, who was in the ſtreet, and arreſted him a ſecond time when there was no diſturbance, and held him in confinement without any authority whatever.

The opinions expreſſed by the committee would be of little importance, if they did not go to eſtabliſh the incompetency of the magiſtracy of this country to enquire into the conduct of men, who might be guilty of miſconduct; of that magiſtracy on which we muſt rely, in a great meaſure, for our protection.

(To be continued.)

WEDNESDAY, January 7.

The houſe went again into a committee of the whole on the Judiciary Bill, Mr. Rutledge in the chair.

Mr. Dennis offered an amendment to a ſection, the object of which was to try the queſtion of the conſtitutionality of inveſting the ſtate courts with judicial powers.

On which a debate enſued, in which Meſſrs. Dennis and Harper advocated and Meſſrs. Bird and Nott oppoſed the conſtitutionality of the powers.

No deciſion was had; it being ſuggeſted that the amendment propoſed did not fully meet the object contemplated by its mover. By general conſent the ſubject was paſſed over for the preſent.

(A ſketch of the debate in courſe.)

The 13th ſection was then read, in which there was a blank for the ſum which fixes the loweſt amount in dollars for which actions may be brought in the Circuit Courts.

Mr. Nicholas moved to fill the blank with 500 dollars.

Meſſrs. Harper and Bayard oppoſed the motion, and on the queſtion there were 37 Ayes, 37 Noes; the chairman voting in the negative, it was loſt. The blank was then filled with 400 dollars.

THURSDAY, January 8.

In committee of the whole one the Judiciary Bill.

Mr. Nicholas moved an additional member to the 17th ſection, the object of which was to prevent the federal courts from taking cognizance of debts created by aſſignment; which limitation exiſted in the law of 1798, at preſent in force.

On this motion a debate enſued; in which the motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Nicholas, Randolph, Spaight and Allſton; and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Griſwold, Harper and Bayard.

On the queſtion being taken, it was agreed to, Ayes 42, Noes 27.

(Debate in courſe.)

Mr. Eggleſton is erroneouſly ſtated in a former paper as having oppoſed in debate the report of the committee of privileges. Mr. Eggleſton took no part in the debate though he voted againſt the report.

PARIS, Nov. 6.

The prince of Neuwid has made a peace with the French Republic.—It was ſigned at Offenbach.

The armiſtice concluded the 30th Thermidor with the regency of Algiers, by citizen Dubois Thainville, has been followed by a definitive treaty of peace, of which the following are the principal articles.

"The political and commercial arrangements of the French Republic, ſhall be reeſtabliſhed with the regency of Algiers, as they exiſted previous to the repture.

"In conſequence whereof."

1ſt. The ancient treaties, conventions, and ſtipulations ſhall be anew, approved by the ſignatures of the Dey, and the agents of the Republic.

2. The Regency of Algiers ſhall reſtore to the French Republic the *conceſſions* of Africa in the ſame manner and on the ſame conditions, as formerly enjoyed by France, in virtue of ancient treaties and conformity to that of 1790.

3. The goods, money and effects, which the agents of the regency took from the factories ſhall be reſtored, a deduction being made for the ſame which have been applied to pay debts due St. *Les Liſmes* ſhall not be demanded, until the day on which the French ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed in the ſtores.

5. Frenchmen ſhall never be held in Algiers as ſlaves, under any pretext whatever.

6. The Commiſſary General of the Republic ſhall continue to enjoy the preeminence over all the agents of other nations.

On the 8th Vendemaire, this peace was proclaimed in the aſſembled divan.

On the ſame day citizen Dubois Thainville was preſented to the Dey, and delivered his letters of credence.

This prince received him with every demonſtration of friendſhip, appeared much gratified with the compliments paid him by citizen Thainville in the name of the firſt conſul, and replied in theſe words—"*Let us forget the paſt. I hope we may be better friends than ever.*"

The principal officers of the regency likewiſe gave him tokens of affection, not leſs ſatisfactory, and the foreign conſuls haſtened to felicitate him on the ſucceſs of his miſſion.

The French alſo immediately re-hoiſted the national colours, and the tri-coloured flag now floats on the top of the houſe of the commiſſary general of the French Republic.

The firſt conſul has ordered, that this news ſhould be announced in all the ports of the Mediterranean, by a diſcharge of artillery.

LONDON, October 27.

Mr. Liſton, our miniſter at America, does not return from any miſunderſtanding, either of a perſonal or political nature, neither has he reſigned his office. He wrote home for leave of abſence, on account of ill health, but really, we believe, on account of private affairs; and after viſiting his brother in the Weſt-Indies, he is expected in Scotland. His ſecretary, Mr. Thornton, will be left as charge des affairs, but it is expected Mr. Liſton will ſoon return.

November 3.

William Neale, a journeyman chair-painter, in the employ of Mr. Wood, of Groſvenor ſtreet, was on Saturday obſerved by Townſend, the Bow-ſtreet officer, lurking about Buckingham Houſe, and, on being aſked what he wanted? he replied, "the king." He was immediately taken to the alien office, and examined before Mr. Ford, the magiſtrate, where he ſtated, that "about five years ago, the Lord Jeſus Chriſt appeared to him, laid hold of him by the hands, and felt him perſonally; he ſaid the king of England had two ſons, one of whom the earth brought forth, and the other Sion, which was himſelf.—Being evidently much deranged, he was committed to the houſe of correction in Coldbath fields, and Mr. Ford ordered him to have one ſhilling per day, beſides the proviſion of the houſe.

November 4.

The capture of Florence and Le[illegible] by the French is an indubitable proof of the little confidence that is to be repoſed in the faith and profeſſions of that people. —In every point of view it is an infraction of the convention. This outrage, this violation of the laws of nations, of humanity, and of every thing that is dear to the ſafety and repoſe of man, was committed under the pretext of diſarming a banditti, which the French general had the impudence to ſay "was thought neceſſary by ſeveral partizans of the Grand Duke themſelves, who felt that the *ſafety* and *honour* of the French army, required that ſuch meaſures ſhould be taken," to which he has the effrontery to add, that "nothing has paſſed that could in the ſlighteſt degree affect the armiſtice," that is, in Engliſh, the capture of the eſtate of an amicable prince, and the ſeizure of private property, are to be conſidered as a mere nothing.

It is true he tells the inhabitants in the names of *honor*, *juſtice* &c. that private property ſhall be reſpected, but he does not add, what will be the caſe, that it will be exhauſted in vexation and in ſupportable requiſitions. As to the confiſcation of Britiſh property, we truſt the French will be very much diſappointed in that reſpect. As ſeveral circumſtances induce a belief that this irruption was expected—For we find the Archduke and his family arrive at Vienna on the 15th ult. and that the fine Florence gallery of pictures had been removed on board the Arone frigate.—The Freneh accounts ſtate, that the Tuſcan general, Sommariva, had emptied the ſtate cheſts previous to his departure with the Auſtrians for Ancona.

This outrage muſt have a great effect on the proceedings at Luneville. Such a glaring act of violence and injuſtice cannot be paſſed over in ſilence, as it would argue a total abſence of ſpirit and firmneſs in the Auſtrian Cabinet.

We are credibly informed that a conſiderable agitation prevails among the public in Paris, on account of the continuation of the war.

November 3.

It is ſaid in a French paper, that a violent diſpute lately happened between Lucian Buonaparte and his brother-in-law, gen. Murat, which terminated in a meeting at the Bois de Boulogne. The parties fought with piſtols, and the gen. is ſaid to have been wounded.

The ſame paper ſtates that Carnot was in complete diſgrace before his removal from the war department.

The Pruſſian miniſter at Hamburgh has demanded the releaſe of a ſhip of his nation, laden with timber, which an Engliſh cruiſer captured in the Enis, and carried into Cuxhaven.

The Prelate Spina, ſent by the Pope to confer with agents from France reſpecting the re-eſtabliſhment of the Roman Catholic religion in that country, proceeds to Paris, in conſequence of an invitation from Buonaparte.

CHARLESTON, December 27.

Arrived yeſterday, brig Stilman, capt. Graham, 37 days from London.

Capt. Graham brought no letters, and but two London papers, of dates October 31, and November 11. A paper of the 20th October, which contained the convention between France and the United States, was unfortunately deſtroyed by accident on the paſſage.

Arrived, brig Malvina, Chriſtie, from Kingſton,

Cleared, ſloop [illegible]tſy, R[illegible] ſau; brig Abigai[illegible] Hugh[illegible] Brunon.

A ſhip, loaded [illegible]ith dry goods and [illegible], from Liverpool bound to [illegible]ilmington N. C. was wrecked a few da[illegible] ſince, on Long Bay.

The ſhip Superb, Hunt[illegible], paſſed Graveſend on the 9th November, for this port.

The ſhip Ocean, Harriſon, belonging to New-York, cut away all his maſts in Margate roads, on the 9th November, on which day it blew a hurricane, and did much damage.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

SATURDAY, January 10.

For the information of our country friends we have obtained from a reſpectable houſe in this place the following

PRICE CURRENT.

					Dolls	*Cts*
Superfine flour, per barrel					9	50
Fine	do.				9	
Rye	do.				4	50
Corn, per barrel,					3	
Tobacco, per cwt.	3	50	to	4		
Pork, per cwt.	5	0	to	5	50	
Beef, per do.	5	50	to	6		
Whiſkey, per gal.		50	to		54	

The Preſident has nominated William Craunch a Commiſſioner for the City of Waſhington, in the room of G. Scott, deceaſed.

This nomination was not made by the Preſident, from motives of delicacy, until the recommendation of a conſiderable number of reſpectable proprietors in the Territory had been obtained.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character at Bordeaux, dated November 1, 1800.

"As an adjuſtment of our differences with France has happily been effected by our commiſſioners, the commercial intercourſe with this country will probably ſoon be renewed; and therefore I encloſe you the prices current of this place. It is thought there will be as much wine this year as there was laſt; and it certainly is of a much better quality."

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe in Liverpool to his correſpondent in New-York, dated September 6, 1800.

"You may form ſome idea of the ſituation we were in from the ſupplies of grain and flour received into Great-Britain during the laſt four months, which are equal to the cargoes of 1060 veſſels of 205 tons each; and which have brought into the different markets of this kingdom, ten millions five hundred and five thouſand nine hundred pounds ſterling."

NOTICE.

☞ *A meeting of the citizens of Alexandria, and of that part of Fairfax county within the Diſtrict of Columbia, is requeſted at the Court-houſe, on Tueſday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when ſome propoſitions relative to the exerciſe of the Congreſſional legiſlation over the Diſtrict, will be ſubmitted to their conſideration by the committee choſen to confer on the ſubject of general regulations for the Territory of Columbia.*

By order,
ROBERT I. TAYLOR, Clerk.
January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE,
of GROUND
Queen and Fairfax ſtreets,
feet 2 inches on Queen
ſtreet,
inches on Fairfax ſtreet:
his pr
liable to no incumbrance.
to Mr. John Green, A
. Hezekiah Price, Old-
more.

☞ Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. eo18‡

A ſmall Cargo of

James River COALS,

At Fizgerald's wharf,

To be ſold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately.

Philadelphia loaf and lump

ſugar; hard ſoap by the box; alſo a few boxes of crown or ſhaving ſoap; hay in bundles of about two hundred weight; Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.

Caſh given for Wheat or Corn.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

12 mo. 24. eo

To be Sold,

AN excellent Mill-ſeat with a few acres of land adjoining, ſituate on the Four Mile Run, in the county of Fairfax, about ſix miles from Alexandria and five from the Federal City—it has every advantage that can be wiſhed for to render it agreeable, there is 13 feet 5 inches natural fall, with plenty of ſtone on the ſpot; alſo a quarry on each ſide the run where it is intended the dam ſhall be, ſo that one may be made at an eaſy expenſe. There is but one other ſituation for a mill on ſaid run, and that lies only about 150 yards below, conſequently muſt be dependant on the above for its ſupply of water. I believe there is plenty of water for an over-ſhot at leaſt ten months in the year. Timber may likewiſe be had convenient at a reaſonable rate. The title is indiſputable, and the terms will be made known by applying on the premiſes, to

WILLIAM CARLIN.

December 31. 1aw3t‡

The Creditors of the Eſtate

of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requeſted to forward to Mrs. *Ball* a ſtatement of their claims; as the Adminiſtrators are anxious to provide for the diſcharge of them as early as poſſible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

FOUND,

This morning in King ſtreet,

A Bank Note—Any perſon

deſcribing the ſame may have it again, by paying the expence of this advertiſement, on application to

J. & T. VOWELL.

January 8. 3t.

NOTICE.

Intending ſhortly to leave

this place, it is requeſted of thoſe to whom I am indebted on Mrs. Waſhington's or my own account, that they ſend their bills to Mrs. Waſhington or me, on or before the firſt day of January next, when they ſhall be paid—and thoſe who are indebted to Mrs. Waſhington, or me, will pleaſe to make immediate payment to

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount-Vernon, Dec. 23. eo6t

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiſer.*

FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in

pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years paſt, ſituated on Prince-Street, oppoſite Col. Hooe's. No ſtand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extenſive wholeſale, wet or dry good buſineſs. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thouſand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be ſtowed on the premiſes without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Thoſe deſirious of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I ſhall in future do buſineſs.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22. d

Freſh Raiſins and Currants

for Sale, by

Robert B. Jameſſon,

Who has (as uſual) a general aſſorement of

Wines, Spirits & Groceries,

viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Geneva, Iriſh and Country Whiſkey, a few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do. London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year old Port, 20 quarter caſks Sherry, 5 pipes Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few qr. caſks of Liſbon and Malaga Wines, Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molaſſes, Spaniſh Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas, Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Teas of the lateſt importations, Fig-Blue, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, London brown Stout and Porter in bottles, Almonds, ſpinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies, Chocolate, Rice, Muſtard, and Spaniſh Segars; all of which will be ſold low for Caſh, Country Produce, or on a time to his punctual cuſtomers.

Alſo, five likely, ſtrong

KENTUCKY HORSES,

On a liberal Credit.

December 20, 1800. d

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dreſſer and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, fourth door ſouth of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the

Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newеſt faſhion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wiſhing to ſee his Patterns, may be accommodated by ſending a ſervant to his ſhop.

☞ He has for ſale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

Freſh Raiſins.

Juſt received a few boxes of excellent Raiſins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

Waſhington Tavern.

Peter Heiſkell

Acquaints his former cuſtomers and the public in general, that he has removed from *Staunton* and eſtabliſhed an Inn in *Alexandria*.

☞ He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18. 4weo

NOTICE.

THE ſtockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of *five per cent* on the capital ſtock of ſaid Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their repreſentatives on Thurſday next.

By order of the preſident and directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſhier.

January 5. eow4

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the ſervice of the Potomac Company for the enſuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able

bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in caſes of ſickneſs taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if deſirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be moſt convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the ſubſcriber in George-Town.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,

Treaſurer of the Potomac Company.

George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

An extenſive and well choſen Aſſortment of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

☞ J. Horſburgh reſpectfully informs thoſe of his cuſtomers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the neceſſity of diſcontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will ſell for Caſh or Produce only.

December 22. d

Notice is hereby given to

the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court Houſe in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of chooſing nine Directors of ſaid Bank, for the enſuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

Dec. 16. d4w

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-ſtreet,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, ſecond and coarſe broad and narrow cloths, kerſeymeres, ſwanſdowns, coatings, ſwanſkins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, ruſſelets, Iriſh linens, Barcelona and pullicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worſted hoſe, dimities, checks, ſilks, threads, &c. &c. which will be ſold low for caſh, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10. eotf

Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.

THE ſtockholders in the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an election will be held on Thurſday the 15th day of January next, at the Court Houſe in the ſaid town, for the purpoſe of electing fifteen perſons, citizens of this commonwealth, as directors of that inſtitution.

J. B. NICKOLS, Sec'ry.

Form of power to vote by Proxy.

I, or we do hereby nominate and empower to attend at the meeting of the ſubſcribers to the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, on Thurſday the 15th day of January next, then and there, for me and in my name, to vote for 15 directors of ſaid Company.

Given under my hand this day of

N. B. The above muſt be ſubſcribed before two witneſſes.

December 24. eo9t

A Houſekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a diſcreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as *a Houſekeeper.*—A middle aged woman of a mild diſpoſition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be neceſſary in ſuperintending a nurſery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

To Rent

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A convenient dwelling houſe and ſtore, with neceſſary out-houſes, &c. ſituate on Duke-ſtreet near Col. Hooe's wharf. A further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as it is preſumed any perſon wiſhing to rent, will view the premiſes—Apply to

CHARLES JAMIESON.

Jauuary 1. eo3t‡

GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-houſe, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general aſſortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, for Caſh or Produce.

He has alſo for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, conſiſting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mits, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22. eo24t

The Subſcribers and Mem-

bers of the Mutual Inſurance Company againſt Fire on Goods and Furniture in the ſtate of Virginia, are hereby requeſted to attend in perſon or by proxy their annual General Meeting to be held on the ſecond Wedneſday in next January, which being the fourteenth day of the ſaid month.

W. F. AST,

Principal Agent.

Richmond, Dec. 6. (16) 4t1aw

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.